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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....MAY 4, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

It is stated that President Cleveland will probably call on extra session of Congress to meet about the 1st of September.

Announcement is made here that Senator Proctor, of Vermont, with two local capitalist, will break ground soon for the largest marble mill in the world near Knoxville, Tennesse.

Keepers Hulse, Murphy and Glynn, who were on duty at the time of the escape of the murderers Pallister and Eochl from the prison, have been dismissed from service. Nothing definite has been heard as yet from the escaped murderers.

Some interested in the subject has compiled a list of marriages between American society girls and foreigners, and has found that English noblemen have captured by marriage with American women about $50,000,000 of our cold cash.

It is safe to say, says the N. Y. World, that two millions of persons have been on the streets of the city each day during the parade of the ships. It is also true that in no city in the world would there have been better order and greater safety of person and property preserved, under like conditions, than have prevailed here.

Uncle Sam's army of office-holders is just about seven times as large as his army of regular soldiers. About 183,000 people are enrolled in the civil service, of whom 113,000 are included in the postal service in various capacities, from postmasters of the first rank down to those who keep a post-office in a corner of a cross-roads grocery.

A Mexican artist has taken space in the World's Fair for a pottery where Indian and Mexican potters will make busts of living men in sight of the multitude. As a peculiar quality of clay, found only at Guadalajara, is the only material they can work with a large quantity, some seventy tons will be taken to Chicago for this purpose.

The Atlanta Journal condemns the lynching of Peterson at Denmark, S. C., and brands it as a disgrace to the community. The action of Gov. Tillman, to whom the negro had surrendered for protection, in placing the negro in reach of the mob is most severely criticised. The Journal says that "his conduct is utterly indefensible, and he is largeley responsible for what occurred."

The growth of the Savings banks in this country is an interesting development. Ten years ago, says the Wilmington Messenger, there were but 620 saving banks while now they number 1,050. Their resources now stand at nearly $2,000,000,000, or more than double what they were ten years ago. Their loans on real estate are 700,000,000; they hold over $123,000,000 of government bonds; and 660,000,000 of State bonds and corporation stocks. The number of depositors foot up 4,781,605 but many of them are duplicated.

Australia is so far away that a financial crisis there makes itself known to us only by its effect in London. The failure of another Australian bank is reported to-day, with liabilities of sixty-five million dollars. These failures indicate a widespread bankruptcy in the colony that must be felt at the centre whence so much capital has gone out there. New South Wales, as it is well known, has been undergoing a land boom. The boom has now collapsed and liquidation is going to be painful.

The desk which Mrs. Cotton and Mrs. Kidder had constructed as a memorial to Virginia Dare, the first white child born in America, was made of white holly from Roanoke Island, Virginia Dare's birth place; was designed, says the Charlotte Democrat, by Mr. Silas McBee of Sewanee, Tenn., and carved by Miss Kate Cheshire, of Tarboro, sister of Rev. Dr. J. B. Cheshire of this city. This desk is a tribute to the memory of Virginia Dare, from the women of this State, and will be sent to the World's Fair.

The Earl of Derby died in London last week. Edward Henry Smith-Stanley was the fifteenth Earl of Derby, and the head of a house as noble and distinguished as the one occupying the British throne. Born July 21, 1826, he was the son of that great Earl of Derby whose talents made him the most distinguished Englishman in a Parliament graced by giants like Gladstone, Bright, Disraeli and Palmertson. The Stanleys have been conspicuous in English history for eight hundred years. They trace their ancestry in a clear line back to the Norman conquest and for generations were Kings of the Isle of Man.

At the meeting of the Press Association in Newbern Jerome Dowd was elected President; J. B. Sherrill Secretary: H. A. Foote, Orator; W. C. Erwin, poet; W. W. McDiarmid, Historian. Messrs. Ashe, Thomas, Hilliard, London and Warring executive committee. The delegates to the National Editorial Association were Messrs. Burbank, Kernodle, Jerome Dowd and Hilliard; alternates, Messrs. Sherrill, Williams, Caldwell and McDiarmid. It was resolved to meet in Greensboro on the morning of Friday, May 19th, to go to the Chicago exposition. A resolution inagast type and paper trusts was adopted. A resolution opposing unwise legislation tending to drive capital from the State and interfering with promoting the interests of manufacturing, mining, agriculture, and railroads, was adopted.

All the suits against the Richmond and Danville Railroad, growing out of the wreck at Bostoins bridge, near Statesville, on the 27th of August, 1891, in which 31 persons were killed and wounded, have been compromised. The Statesville Landmark says there were 13 of these cases in Iredell Superior Court and the following amounts allowed in each case: Death claims—J. C. Brodie; $5,000; W. M. Houston, $5,000; Chas, G. Weber, $5,000; Miss Opheliar Polk Moore, $2,000; Mrs. Susan Pool, $2,000; Hugh K. Linster, $2,500; A. Davis, $1,200; Rev. J. M. Sikes, $1,000. Claims for injuries—J F. Holler, $2,000; Mrs. Naomi Hayes Moore, $1,000; Miss Louallie Pool, $1,500; O. W. Lawson, $1,000; G. W. Bowley, $1,000. It is safe to say, says the Concord Standard, that the wreck, first and last cost the Richmond & Danville Railroad at least 100,000 dollars.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

It is rumored that an attempt was made to assassinate Gladstone in St. James park Wednesday night. ——Oklahoma Territory was swept by five cyclones Tuesday. The reports so far received show that from fifty to sixty people were killed and a great many injured. ——The British Steamer Helen is ashore at False Cape, Va. ——The Hull strikers will vote by ballot as to whether they will continue the strike. ——The Ingram County, Mich., Savings bank suspends. ——Much damage was done by floods and wind in Illinois and Wisconsin. Thousands of acres of wheat were ruined. ——The contract for the Government building at Reidsville has been awarded to Brown & Garber, of Wilmington, N. C. ——The financial condition of the treasury continues satisfactory. ——The keepers on duty at the time of the escape of the murderers from Sing Sing have been dismissed. ——William C. Gaudy, a prominent lawyer, died of heart disease while sitting at his desk in Chicago. ——Parts of Texas were visited by devastating cyclones last week. ——The largest marble mill in the world is to be built at Knoxville, Tenn. ——Lieut. Col. Bogart, of the First regiment, was thrown from his horse in Newbern, while the regiment was on parade and was very badly injured. The negroes at James City began signing leases Thursday, and all the excitement is over. The troops left Friday. ——The Columbus, Ga., banks tender their gold to Secretary Carlisle. ——The question of the location of the internal revenue offices of the State is now under discussion at Washington. ——The resignation of R. F. Gamble, of Davidson College, postal route agent, has been called for. ——Senator Vance has returned to Washington much improved in health. ——A well known Cincinnati merchant, who was indicted for perjury, leaves for parts unknown. ——Buffalo, N. Y., had a $100 000 fire last week. ——The German Legation at Washington is to become an Embassy. ——The Belgian Senate has passed the manhood suffrage bill. ——Professor Whitefield Smith, of Wofford college, is dead. ——The French Chamber of Deputies has given in to the Senate and all danger of a conflict is over. ——The naval review at New York was a magnificent spectacle, and, though postponed for several hours on account of rain, was carried out in all particulars as provided for by the programme. ——All secret societies in the college at Delaware, Ohio, have been disbanded by the college authorities. ——The steamer Knickerbocker, of New York for New Orleans, was towed into Tybee, Ga., with her shaft broken. ——Judge Theard, in the Civil District court of New Orleans, delivered a decision in the "Jim Crow" car case. Sheriff Brousard, of Lafayette parish, sued the Illinois Central railroad for $10,000 damages for ejection from one of the trains of the company. The court decided against him. He bought two first class tickets for the purpose of taking a crazy negro prisoner to the State asylum at Jackson, La. He placed his prisoner in the smoking section of the white car and the sheriff, who was ill, went in the non smoking section. The conductor told him he would have to take his prisoner into the colored car or else sit with him in the smoking car section, common to both races. Brousard objected, and he and his prisoner were ejected. The court held with the conductor that the law did not discriminate exceept in favor of colored nurses of white children, and as the railroad company was subject to a penalty if it violated the law the conductor's action was justifiable. ——The Evening Sun says: It is learned on good authority that at the meeting of Secretary Carlisle with the New York bank presidents he was assured of their willingness to come to the assistance of the Government whenever, in his opinion, more gold was needed by the treasury. The terms on which the gold is to be furnished were left open. It was also agreed by all present that the uneasiness, based upon the intrenchment upon the $100,000,000 gold reserve fund was only sentimental and at this time there was no necessity for a bond issue or of a gold loan to the treasury. The meeting was a most cordial one and all agreed that the actual meeting of the Secretary with the bankers was most satisfactory. ——A terrific storm swept over Prince Edward Island Wednesday. A large number of lobstermen were blown out to sea and undoubtedly perished. ——Judge Rick, of the United States court, has appointed Wellington R. Burt receiver of the Toledo Ann Arbor and North Michigan railroad. ——It is now ascertained that there were seven destructive cyclones in Oklahoma Territory Tuesday night. The casualties so far foot up over ninety deaths. ——There is no truth in the report that Mrs. Cleveland was taken ill in New York Thursday. ——Hon. Hon. M. Dickinson is improving He has an attack of quinsy. ——The President struck his head against his carriage door as he was leaving his hotel in New York. The wound was very slight. ——About 500 people in a Bohemian town lose their homes by fire. ——Offers of gold to the Treasury Department continue to pour in from all sections of the country. ——Many persons were injured in a panic in a church at Fairview, Penn. ——Twenty thousand coal miners of Ohio went on strike Monday. ——The death of Col. Bogart occurred at 2 o'clock Friday morning. His wife and two daughters arrived at Newbern an hour after his death. —— The President's departure from Washington has given the office seekers a little rest and some of them are taking advantage of his absence to leave the city for a short while. —— The question of patronage is already giving Gen. Cox, secretary of the Senate, much trouble. ——Over $30,000 has been raised for the Oklahoma cyclone sufferers. —— Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade shows a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. There is a distinct depression in trade. The improvement in the iron business has been arrested and the cotton and woolen industries are more unsatisfactory. Business is not brisk in the South and collections are slow. The distribution of products to consumers does not come up to expectation. ——The Second National bank of Columbia, Tenn., has closed doors. ——The French Chamber of Deputies votes against the Government on the question of the separation of the liquor tax from the budget. ——The parade of the American and foreign mariners and sailors, full armed and equipped for war, through the streets of New York was a novel sight. The President was not able to await the parade, but had to leave the reviewing stand at 11:50 o'clock to take his train for Chicago.

A Canal of Ancient Days.

Washington Post.

The great Russian engineer, Melinkoff, writes from Odessa to the Smithsonian Institution describing the ruins of an ancient canal discovered in Crimea, which he regards as one of the wonders of the world. It is certainly twenty-seven centuries old, and among similar ancient objects of historic interest is second in age only to the Great Pyramids.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon and the Colossus of Rhodes are shrouded with no deeper mysteries than the existence of this great ditch, whose ruins can be traced for a long distance through the Crimean plain. Whether it was a waterway in the olden time, and the pathway of ancient commerce between the Black Sea and the sea of Azof, or a means of defense for the people living in its vicinity is a question which wise men supposed to know all all about antiquities cannot explain. Xenophon, the distinguished Athenian who conducted the retreat of 10,000 Greeks from the "Up Country March," so called, writes of ditches which were dug by inhabitants of hostile territory through which they passed as an impediment to their march. Water was often turned into these so that crossing was rendered more difficult. Perhaps this ancient and wonderful canal served the same purpose on a very large scale. The engineer is inclined to believe that it was a commercial thoroughfare of much importance and therefore strongly garded.

While it was of grand propotions, which, for that early day surpassed the engineering feats of the Suez Canal, the fortifications for its protection are no less interesting. At each end on the western side there was a lofty castle, the ruins of which remain to this day, the cubical contents exceeding 950,000 meters. A part of these stones, as well as those with which the bed of the canal was paved its entire length, were removed some time ago to build a town which adjourns. During the Crimean war some of these stones remaining utilized in the construction of hospitals for the wounded soldiers which are still standing.

Along the banks of the canal there were once at least six towers, but what purpose they served, unless for defense, is uncertain. There was also a high wall which extended its entire length. At an equal distance from each end there was a gigantic fortress built in the form of a square, and covering a space of 32,400 square meters. The canal is straight as an arrow its entire length except at this point, where it forms three sides of a square about the fortress. Here there was a smaller canal on the outer side, which may have provided greater security. One of the gateways of the fortress is still partially preserved, and through it passes a dilapidated road.

The canal was built by Assande I, of Bosphorus, in the seventh century B. C., and is nine kilometers long. Mention is made of this in the writings of Pliny and Strabo, but nothing is said about the great amount of time and money expended in its construction, or for what special purpose it was done. It passes by the modern town of Herekop and is not far from the Greek city of Neapolis whose name was changed by Assande after the building of the canal to Taphras, which is the Greek word for ditch. Its width on the bottom was about five meters and in depth ten meters. Whether it served formerly as a great and towering fortification or not it certainly contained water enough to sail ships of considerable burden. Undoubtedly before the time of Christ many ships used it as a short cut across the peninsula between the two seas.

The bed is now dry, except for a few standing pools, but it is said that the oldest inhabitants can remember when, for several miles in the central part, there was sufficient water to form a roadway for the lighter craft of the semi-barbarous people. This is accounted for by the fact that some time in the fifteenth century the canal was repaired.

The Russian government has a project under consideration of opening up a great water way across the peninsula between the two seas, and its connection with this scheme is what led the engineer Melinkoff to inquire into the history of the old canal and attempt to explore its wonders. It is a subject of comment that historians have not stumbled upon an object of such great interest before this day. It forms an important addition to the history of canals, which were believed to have come into use about the beginning of the Christian era, although canals for irrigation, and perhaps for other uses, existed in China and Egypt before that day.

The location has been an important one in all the many wars that have been waged in the Crimea at intervals for centuries. As late as 1771 the old fortresses were taken from Turkey by the Russians, but returned in 1775, when peace was concluded. They had become so familiar to those acquainted with the country that no one had an idea of their high antiquity.

Meluikoff writes in French and conveys a vivid description of the ancient ruins. He has just written a pamphlet, which is fresh from the press, and this contains in Russian a full account of all that is known and all that has been said about the canal in the centuries since its construction. It also contains diagrams and illutrations of the canal as it now appears.

This country is one-third the size of the British Empire, nearly one-half as large as the Russian Empire, a fourth smaller than the Chinese Empire, a fourth larger than France and all its colonies, twice as large as the Turkish Empire, and nearly as large as Brazil.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The United States have had sixteen foreign or domestic wars.

Are Built for Centuries.

Washington Post.

Uncle Samuel builds slowly, but he builds exceedingly well. While whole rows of dwelling houses and showy brick blocks spring up all over the city, he calmly lays his foundations and raises his solid stone walls thereon, slowly but surely, for these buildings are intended to last as long as the government itself. The many handsome and substantial department buildings in Washington bear witness to the wisdom of this plan; the Capitol, after half a century of more or less continuous work, is at length practically completed, and now the national architect is engaged on two great buildings, the Congressional Library, on Capitol Hill, and the Washington City postoffice, on Pennsylvania avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

For many months the progress of the immense new structure on Capitol Hill has been watched with interest. From a distance its many tall cranes used in swinging the heavy stones into place look like the masts of some great ship, ready to slide down the Southern slope into the Potomac below. Of late, however, as the great central dome has begun to shape, the structure has changed its appearance to that of a great, single-turreted monitor. Its only ordnance, however, will be canons of the law, and its ammunition books, the aim being to disseminate knowledge instead of death, and to fill men's heads full of learning rather than grape shot.

"It may be the largest and finest library building in the world," said Architect Green to a Post reporter. "When completed it will accomodate 5,000,000 volumes, which is twice the number in the National Library of France, now the largest in the world. But it will be many years before this limit is reached, and the present Congressional Library, large as it seems in its crowded quarters; will fill but a small corner of the new building.

"We have been at work upon it for four years now, and it will probably take four more to complete it. This was in accordance with the original calculations, and although we lost some time last summer, owing to the great granite strike, we have fully made it up. There are now about 150 men at work on the building itself, with fully twice that number preparing the stone and iron work."

The outer walls, which have been delayed until the dome and interior structure was well under way, will now rise as rapidly as the great derricks can swing the ponderous stones into place. There remains but one story more to raise, but that is not the principal one. Much of the stone has been already carved, however, and needs only to be fitted into place.

The feature of the stone work so far is the line of stone heads in relief which surrounded the building at the second story. These are not the regulation gargoyles or grotesque images which characterize Gothic architecture, although some of them are ugly enough, but they are accurate representations of all the different races of man. These have been carved in the yards according to the best designs of the anthropologists, and are excellent reproductions of nature if not works of art. A number of fat little Cupids and floral designs are ready to crowd the structure.

An idea of general dimensions of the library building may be gained from the statement that it will be somewhat larger than the State, War and Navy building, while its dome, even in contrast to the Capitol itself will rise to an imposing height, and will be seen all over the city.

The Boy King of Servia.

It sounds quite like a fairy tale, this story of the little King of Servia turning out the Regents and setting up for himself. The lad is quite capable of it. He is nearly seventeen, a bright, manly, eager young fellow, intelligent and well educated, with patriotic aspirations and an inheritance of both brain and ambition.

Though Milan eventually went to the bad, he was very far from a fool, and in the earlier years of his reign was a good deal of a hero among the Servians, while Natalie is of the cleverest type of clever Russian women, with a personal fascination added to her intellectual charm that make her one of the most interesting figures in Eastern Europe. Alexander is believed in Servia to have inherited many of the best qualities of both his parents, and while it is too soon to predict how he may turn out, there is nothing inconceivable in his really undertaking to be King on his own account.

The important question to be determined, of course, is whether he really is setting up for himself or is only being set up by somebody else—his friends, the Russians, for example. Servia is a sort of buffer between Russia and Austria, and the constant complications at Belgrade are but so many moves and counter moves of Russia and of Austrian influence. In race or religion, as well as by historical tradition, the Russian alliance is the natural one and the more popular, and that is the one that the young King, half-Russian himself, most probably means to cultivate,

English and American Rails.

New York Tribune.

The English railroads use a much heavier rail than is commonly used in this country, and for a simple reason—namely, the cheapness of steel and the costliness of timber. Crossties are scarce in England, and for that reason few of them are used, only about 1,600 to the mile, while in America the average is from 2,600 to 3,000. The further apart the ties the heavier the rail must be, so while the rails used on most of the roads in this country weigh from 63 to 70 pounds to the yard, that on the English roads is from 90 to 100 pounds.

Edwin Booth.

Baltimore Sun.]

The illness of the great actor, Edwin Booth, has touched a sympathetic chord in the hearts of all who have ever come under the spell of his splendid dramatic genius and rare personal charm. The country might, doubtless, lose other men whose withdrawal from its affairs would mean more to it in dollars and cents and affect more seriously its material interests, but it could lose none whose final exit from the stage of life it would more sincerely deplore than the modest but princely player who has given it its noblest ideals of tragic art. It is not his genius alone that has so endeared Mr. Booth to all who have listened to the music of his eloquent accents, but also the personal worth and character of the man who has dignified the roles he represented. He has inspired the affection as well as excited the admiration of his audiences, mastering the heart as completely as the critical judgment. The very reverse and shrinking sensitiveness that have led him to avoid the public and private tributes of praise which are eagerly sought by most men have served to strengthen and deepen the general respect and regard that are felt for him. Like Ducan, he "hath borne his faculties so meek" and preserved so fresh the modesty of his youth among the laurels of his later fame that he has become by that very fact a shining example of a virtue more honored nowadays in the breach than in the observance. To use the language which his own performances have made so familiar:

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, this was a man."

Considered purely from a professional standpoint, Mr. Booth has shown himself eminently worthy not merely of the passing applause of the audiences which he has charmed by his impersonations, but of a high and enduring place in the best memories of the stage. Regarded simply as an actor of great endowments, who has devoted his life to the loftiest themes of dramatic literature, it would be difficult to overestimate the value of the service which he has rendered to the cause of higher education and instruction. Every lover of Shakespeare and of the classics in the English drama owes a distinct debt of gratitude to the man who has given us finest conceptions of the creations of our greatest authors and who has brought us into closer communion and sympathy with them. If we know our Shakespeare better and more lovingly and reverently, it is because this friend of Shakespeare has given a living voice to his words and their true meaning to his thoughts. To have enjoyed the benefit of his performances is to have received a liberal education in the Shakespearean drama. There is not a figure in all the great playwright's dramatic gallery which Mr. Booth has represented, from Hamlet, the most complex, to Othello, the most simple and comprehensible, which does not stand out more clearly and powerful for us since Mr. Booth has illuminated it with the light of his genius. A thousand learned commentators and lecturers could not have taught us about them what he has taught us in the course of a single evening, often throwing upon them a flood of new light by subtle and delicate methods that are beyond the mastery of the mere scholastic.

Mr. Booth's moral influence has been no less important than his work as a teacher. He has fulfilled the highest mission of the true actor—that of holding the mirror up to nature, showing virtue her own features and scorn her own image—nearly every prominent role with which he has been associated being a sermon in itself and preaching as eloquently as any pulpit orator the rewards of right living and the punishment of wrong. No matter what our theories may be, the stage is a power of the first magnitude for good or evil. The man who directs it to virtuous ends alone and raises it to the level of an educational agency is a public benefactor, and when, like M. Booth, to magnificent dramatic ability he adds a pure and manly private life, which illustrates in striking but unobtrusive fashion the generous and lofty traits which he has portrayed before the footlights, he deserves more than public honor—he deserves the public love and respect. This Mr. Booth has surely gained, and when the final curtain falls upon his life—which it is to be hoped that fate may yet long defer—the rest will not be silence, as Hamlet feared, but the praise and reverence that follow noble work nobly performed. When that time comes his numberless friends will feel and say with Horatio:

"Now cracks a noble heart.
Good-night, sweet prince;
And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest!"

Aristocratic Feet in China.

New York Tribune.]

The possession of the small feet—or "golden lillies" as they are called in Chinese parlance—is a sign of aristocracy. A poor man cannot afford to have his daughter's feet bound. A woman with compressed feet can with difficulty earn a living. In a well to do family one daughter, usually the most prepossessing, is selected for this dignity. At the age of 3 years the bandaging begins. The torture is extreme, but the little girl is compelled to bear it and is even punished by her mother for not walking fast. She is forced to take an occasional run, the mother often beating her child to make her run faster. If allowed to rest, the child's feet under the bandaging process would soon become useless. The shoes worn by the small footed women cannot be bought in shops. Each foot being distorted into a distinctive and individual shape, the shoe must naturally be made expressly for it.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Premier Gladstone's Daily Life.

Westminster Gazette.

Mr. Gladstone's extraordinary regularity is even carried to the number of hours he remains in bed. Except when he is unwell, which is very rarely, he consistently sleeps eight hours. He has consistently slept eight hours for the past thirteen years. Mr. Gladstone, however, did not always adhere to this rule. It was on Sir Andrew Clark's advice, when his health broke down, in 1880, that he remained in bed so long as eight hours. The premier likes to retire about midnight, never later than 12:30, and sleeps, with seldom an interruption, until his eight hours have expired. This is invariably his habit, whether in town, in the country or abroad. His diet, too, is regular, and severely plain. Breakfast with him is a small meat, a cup of tea, a few slices of bread an egg or tongue. He lunches in the middle of the day and has a cup of tea and a slice of bread, at 5 o'clock, not from necessity but from choice.

Dinner with him is the chief meal. Mr. Gladstone has a little belief in fancy dishes as in French cooking. His favorite "solid" is a cut from the joint, roast beef being with him an especial favorite. The premier does not like made up dishes except when he is certain of what they are made of. Neither is he, by any means partial to condiments. He never uses mustard, and has a perfect abhorrence of vinegar and oils. Salt and pepper, however, does not come under this rule. Mr. Gladstone is prejudiced against sweets after dinner, although he does not patronize them always. He is partial to rice pudding.

Greece soon to be an Island.

London News.]

The scheme for cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth has had its periods of trouble and depression like other and greater enterprises of the same character, but it appears to be now rapidly approaching completion. The concession was originally granted by the Greek Government in May 1881, to General Turr, with whom was associated E. de Lesseps. After the original capital had been absorbed and the operations for some time suspended the operations were taken up by a new company, who in 1890 entered into a contract with a firm who undertook to complete the works on March 10, 1893, under a penalty of $20,000 per month for any delay after that date; but, unfortunately, about this time last year a waterspout passed over the works, flooding the excavations. The disaster necessitated a slight extension of the term, but the contractors now promise that a large steamer will go through the canal on the twenty-third of April next. Great efforts are being made to render the system of light-houses adequate. The Corinth Canal, which will have cost from first to last $13,750,000, will be lit by electricity, with two powerful lights at each end and a row of lights through its entire length.

Grafting Frog Flesh to a Man.

Philadelphia Press

An interesting operation in flesh grafting has just been performed at one of the great gun works at Paris by a surgeon named Duhonsquet-Labordiere. A workman had his foot badly burned with molten iron, destroying the skin over a surface of eight inches by four. The surgeon took the strips of flesh from the thigh of a young man, a friend of the unfortunate, and as many from four different frogs, transferring them to the wounded foot. By great care the burn healed in 11 days. The cicatrice obtained by the frog's skin was soft, elastic and inodorous; that from the human flesh was much harder and produced irritations at many points. The result of the operation is of great importance, showing, as it does, the superiority of frog skin over flesh for grafting on deep wounds of all kinds..

There is a man in England whose special hobby is liquor. His way of entertaining guests would have done credit to the mad King of Bavaria. On one occasion he had a huge basin constructed in his garden and covered with a canopy to keep out the rain. This basin was intended for a punch-bowl, and it was the largest the world ever saw. In it were mingled four hogsheads of brandy, eight barrels of water, twenty-five thousand lemons, twenty gallons of lime juice, 1,300 pounds of sugar, three hundred toasted biscuits, five pounds of grated nutmeg and a pipe of Malaga wine. There were many guests present—it was a stag party, by the way—and all are said to have gone home gloriously drunk.

Archbishop Dennison's Famous Toast.

"Here's health to all that we love,
Here's health to all that love us,
Here's health to all those that love them,
That love those that love them
That love us."

Do you notice what a large circle this wish for health includes? and will you notice the reference is not to the wine-cup, but to a standard medicine, the "Golden Medical Discovery," that can bring health to the large number of friends we each love. True, it is not a "beverage," and does not inebriate, but is a health-giving *medicine*, a blood-purifier, liver invigorator and general tonic—a remedy for Biliousness, Indigestion, and Stomach troubles. It cures Consumption, in its early stages, Scrofula, Bronchitis, and throat diseases.

Interesting N. C. Facts.

Wilmington Messenger.]

Think of it—in North Carolina there are forty-three mountains 6,000 feet and upward. Then there are eighty-two more than 5,000 feet and closely approximate 6,000 feet high. There are innumerable mountains that are 4,000 feet high and approximate 5,000 feet.

There over eighty rivers in North Carolina. Total length between 3,000 and 4,000 miles. Total water power 3,370,000.

There are fifteen in number of small lakes, the largest with an area of 100 miles.

There are a great number of sounds and bays. Two are large. Pamlico being 75 miles in length and from 15 to 25 miles wide, and Albemarle 60 miles long and from 5 to 15 miles wide.

The forests of North Carolina are marvellous. In extent, variety and value they are of great importance. It is a fact not generally known that many of the trees and shrubs now familiar to European ornamental and economical uses were introduced from North Carolina. To see how remarkable the variety remember this:

Of 22 species of oaks in the United States 19 are found in North Carolina, of 8 species of pine in the United States 8 are found in North Carolina, of 5 species of spruce in the United States 4 are found in North Carolina, of 5 species of elms in the United States 3 are found in North Carolina, of 3 species of walnuts in the United States 2 are found in North Carolina, of 5 species of beeches in the United States 3 are found in North Carolina, of 5 species of maples in the United States 5 are found in North Carolina, of 8 species of hickories in the United States 6 are found in North Carolina, of 7 species of magnolias in the United States 7 are found in North Carolina.

We get all the facts but one from the valuable new Hand Book of North Carolina, selecting here and there and arranging them for our own purposes.

Origin "Bock" Beer.

The "bock" beer season is almost at hand. There is a great deal of it produced in Cincinnati, and large quantities are shipped to all parts of the country. It is a very popular beverage in its season, which lasts about a month. Very few people are aware of the origin of its name. The general idea is because of the fancy-colored lithographs distributed by the brewers, each having a "bock"—German for goat—as its centre piece, that it derives its title from that animal, and that by drinking it the drinker becomes as frisky and pugnacious as that quadruped is generally represented to be. In truth, that poor, slandered animal had nothing to do with it at all. The name is simply a corruption of Beck. When you call, therefore, for ein bock, it should be by right, Give me ein beck. Einbeck is a city in Flanders, the home of God Gambrinus himself. The monks in Einbeck started a brewery in 1465, the product of which soon became celebrated all over Europe. Einbeck beer became all the rage. It has kept its high reputation up to the present day. The brewery is one of the largest in the world and is controlled by an English syndicate.

Government Printing.

Washington Star.]

Some prodigiously large volumes have been printed at the government printing office in a wonderfully short time. For instance, the Revised Statutes, which constitute a volume of 1,038 closely printed pages, were set up, proof read three times, printed and delivered in bound form to the house of representatives between 5 o'clock, p. m., on a Wednesday and 12 o'clock, noon, on the following Saturday—an interval of only 67 hours. Perhaps the greatest work of printing ever undertaken anywhere was the publication of 10,000 copies of the records of the war of the rebellion in 120 royal octavo volumes of 800 pages each, at a total cost of $1,260,000 for printing and binding.

This single publication will require over 75,000 printers' reams of white paper to print it, and the composition will probably exceed 300,000,000,000 ems. There will be when the work is finished not less than 1,200,000 actual books of 800 pages each. These figures dwarf those of the largest encyclopœdia ever published in any country or in any language.

He Did Not Call.

The man who tried Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and was sure of the $500 reward offered by the proprietors for an incurable case, never called for his money. Why not? O, because he got cured! He *was* sure of two things: (1) That his catarrh could not be cured. (2) That he would have that $500 He *is now* sure of one thing, and that is, that his catarrh is gone completely. So he is out $500, of course The makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have faith in their ability to cure the worst cases of Nasal Catarrh, no matter of how long standing, and attest their faith by their standing reward of $500 offered for many years past, for an incurable case of this loathsome and dangerous disease. The Remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50 cents. Mild, soothing, cleansing, deodorizing, antiseptic, and healing.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N Broadworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

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Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

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Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

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LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

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Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

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Life, Accident and Fire.

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On and after the 15th of February my stock will be replete in
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Specialties in FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, HOME-MADE CANDIES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.
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GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
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KODAKS.
Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.
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I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.
The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.
I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done. W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 9, 1892—tf

McDuffie's New Soda Fountain is in full operation. It is a beauty—new and novel design. You are invited to call.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 4, 1893.

A FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION.

We print elsewhere an able article entitled "The Powers of the Senate," which we take, at the request of the writer, from the Hickory *Press*. It is written by Hon. Clinton A. Cilley, of Hickory, and concerns the recent attempt on the part of the Republicans in the Federal Senate to create capital for themselves by the proposition to go back of the election of Senator Roach by the Legislature of North Dakota, and to enquire into alleged circumstances of his past life which it was assumed would reflect discreditably upon him and probably warrant his expulsion from the Senate.

Judge Cilley makes a telling point when he calls attention to the fact that, of the "Organic Laws of the United States," viz:—the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Ordinance for the Northwest Territorial Government, and the Constitution—it is only in the latter that we hear of a Senate. The student of the evolution of our novel Federal system is aware of the anxious debates of the Fathers upon the subject of the creation of a second House, removed, as the Senate is, from the people by one or more steps, and suggestive of the despotic capabilities of the Federal government if not held to the strictest limitations of the strict constructionists. But the mass of the people have forgotten, or have never known, this important fact.

And Judge Cilley's citation of the provisions of the Constitution bearing upon the subject under discussion is remarkable for the conclusiveness of the logical sequence in which he has presented them, which renders comment almost unnecessary.

Leaving out the one point as to how far the Constitution's provision for the "*advice* and consent" of the Senate justifies a Senatorial participation in the initiative of appointments to office, which is yet a moot question, we agree entirely with Judge Cilley's views and conclusions, and commend them to our readers.

It is also a subject of more than passing interest that we should have in our midst such an able and sturdy champion of State Rights as this Northern soldier—reared in the environment, and, if we mistake not, in the inheritance of Federalist notions—who has found a congenial home among the people who went to war upon that issue.

THE WORLD'S FAIR UNREADY.

The Great Columbian Exposition in Chicago was formally opened Monday by the President of the United States amidst great rejoicing and enthusiasm, but there is no use in concealing the fact that it is very incomplete.

This World's Fair, says the N. Y. World, is hardly an exception to others in being unready at the time set for its opening, although we suspect it is somewhat further behind date than most of them. Whoever was at Philadelphia on the opening day of the Exhibition of 1876 will remember that although the buildings were substantially complete there were vast spaces unfilled and great piles of unopened cases every where about. Like conditions have prevailed to some extent at the European Exhibitions.

It must be considered that the time of preparation in this case has been unusually short, while the scheme attempted is far and away grander and more elaborate than was ever before undertaken. That which has been accomplished since Chicago was designated as the place of the Fair distances all records of human constructive energy. Contemplated by itself it is an exhibition which would have been impossible in any former decade of history. But when this is said it remains true that uncompleted buildings and unopened collections of mechanical, scientific, artistic and utilitarian triumphs are not what the multitude will go to Chicago to see.

With regard to the exhibits it may be said that the management is not responsible for the tardiness of their arrival and arrangement. The shortness of the time for preparing them is in part responsible, and the dilatoriness of human nature, which cannot be overcome, is in part responsible. Vessels are arriving in our ports every day loaded with consignments for the Fair which ought to have been in Chicago a month ago.

The plain truth is that the Fair although open is not ready, and it cannot be got into a tolerably complete condition for visitors who desire to inspect its heralded display of the industrial and artistic triumphs of the nations of the world for at least a month. Those who must go during May or not go at all can decide for themselves whether half a loaf is better than no bread.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Every now and then references are made in our State exchanges to the health of Senator Vance. Those who have seen him recently, and those who, though denied such an agreeable privilege, have read his minority report on the gubernatorial appointment of Senators by some of the North Western States, need not be told that it is a sound body which again holds the ever sound mind of the greatest of Carolinians.

* * *

South Carolina got the idea of the liquor dispensary, says the Wilmington Star, which takes the place of saloons in that State, from Norway where a similar system is in operation. The Government of Norway takes charge of the establishments where liquor is sold, which are limited in number, and conducted by men who are appointed for that purpose. The profits arising from the sale of liquor are used in keeping up schools, taking care of the orphans, improving the highways, &c. In this respect the State gains an advantage, but as a promoter of temperance the system is a failure in Norway, where travellers say there is more liquor drunk now than there was before. While the State of South Carolina may be a gainer by the new system there, in point of revenue, it is predicted that it will rather encourage than diminish drinking, because the law permits the sale of no less quantity than half a pint and the man who wants a drink has to purchase that much. As an experiment in this country, however, it will be watched with interest.

* * *

The Great Exposition Opened—President Cleveland Touches the Golden Key.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Grover Cleveland-President of the United States, surrounded by the members of his Cabinet, by the high officials of various States, by numerous and distinguished representatives of lands across the sea, and by a mighty throng of American citizens, today pressed the electric button which set in motion miles of shafting, innumerable engines and mechanism and a labyrinth of belting and gearing which make up the machinery of the World's Columbian Exposition. At the same moment a national salute pealed forth from the guns of the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson lying off the exposition grounds in Lake Michigan. Seven hundred flags released from their "stops" at a concerted signal, swung loose and streamed out under the sky in scarlet, yellow and blue. Over in Machinery hall a great roar arose and the turrets of the building nodded as the wheels began to turn, and the greater volume of sound arose from the throats of the concourse of people who thus acclaimed the opening of the grandest achievement of American pluck, enterprise and generosity.

Nearly all night there had been a continuous soaking drizzle that caused the spirits of the World's Fair officials to sink to the zero point. The rain continued until 7 o'clock, when the clouds parted and through the rift far over the lake there came a gleam of cold sunshine. It lasted only for a moment, however, and although the rain ceased, the clouds still hung sodden and lowering over the city. The winds blew faintly from the east flapping the banners and other decorations in a dismal fashion, and, except on the asphalt boulevards, the mud lay thick and deep. All this, however, had no effect upon the enthusiasm of the energetic citizens who had determined to witness the opening. Before dawn the down town streets were astir. As the morning wore on the throngs increased. Excursion trains from near points and regular suburban trains on various roads brought thousands who added to the crowds from other sources. It was a State and civic holiday, too, and all the employes in the public buildings joined the current which set towards Jackson park, accompanied by throngs released from mercantile establishments. Nine o'clock saw every available means of transportation tested to its full capacity and in most cases beyond it.

By 8:30 o'clock the distinguished people who were to accompany the President in the procession to Jackson park had gathered at the President's quarters at the Lexington.

At 9 o'clock the procession was formed. At the head, to clear the way and mounted on handsome chargers, was a platoon of gray coated South Park police. Behind them came a detachment of city police on horseback, fifty of them, and five abreast. Next in line was Company B of the Seventh United States Cavalry under command of Capt. E. A. Varnum and Company K of the Seventh United States Cavalry, under command of Capt. L. R. Hare. Next followed the Chicago Hussars, headed by Capt. E. L. Brand and Adjutant Thomas S. Quincy. They appeared for the first time in the Americanized Russian uniform. There were six score of them, mounted on magnificent black chargers and every man a giant. Twenty trumpeters heralded the approach of the Hussars, and bringing up the rear of the military division was mounted troop A of the Illinois National Guards.

The procession of carriages was led by the vehicles containing the national commissioners, P. A. B. Widener of Pennsylvania, and Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, with the Directors Thomas B. Bryan and James W. Elsworth for company. In the second carriage were Commissioners Glotton W. Allen and George H. Barbour, Directors Chas. Henroten and Wm. B. Keerfoot. Next to them rode Commissioners Groner and Hodges, Directors Ketcham and Lawrence. The fourth and fifth carriages were also jointly occupied by commissioners and local directors while in the sixth the director general and director of the works, George R. Davis and D. H. Burnham rode vis-a-vis. It was the seventh carriage, however, that brought out the enthusiasm of the onlookers. In it, his face toward the south, sat the President of the United States and on the opposite seat T. W. Palmer, of the World's Columbian Commission and H. M. Higinbotham, of the World's Columbian Exposition. Vice President Stevenson with two World's Fair ex-presidents, Lyman J. Gage and M. T. Baker and Secretary Gresham rode with National Commissioner Davidson B. Penn, Secretary Carlisle with the dignified judicial looking George V. Massey of Delaware, Secretary Herbert with Charles H. Schwab, Secretary Hoke Smith with the fire brand of the national commission, J. W. Stetair, of West Virginia, and finally Secretary Morton with Director H. B. Stone. The American contingent having thus led the way, the foreign division was inaugurated with fourteen carriages.

From the centre of the platform proper there radiated a special stand and upon this were chairs for President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson, the Duke of Veragua and his party and the higher national and local officers of the fair. Immediately in rear were sections assigned to members of the Diplomatic Corps, while to their right and left the other officials and guests of the occasion were aranged. Behind these were placed the orchestra. In front of all, occupying two wings of the right and left of the speakers' stand was provision for some 300 representatives of the press, who represented nearly every civilized nation on the face of the globe.

It was an inspiring scene that met the vision of the Chief Executive of the nation as he was escorted to his seat. Before him was such a throng as he had never faced before, pre empting every foot of space between the platform and the edge of the basin beyond, covering the walks and lawns to the east and west as far as the eye could sweep.

As the opening music died away, the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburne, was led forward to the front of the platform by his adopted daughter Miss Cora Gemley, and many of those about him joined in the "amen" with which the man of God concluded his invocation. As he retired to his seat, Miss Jessie Cauthani, the Chicago reader and elocutionist of national reputation, was escorted to the speaker's stand and in clear, impressive tones that could be heard distinctly by the 2,000 guests upon the platform and which penetrated far into the throng, commenced to read the opening stanzas of the poem of the day. This was entitled "The Prophecy" and is a production of W. A. Crapput, a member of the journalistic profession at the national Capital.

Mr. Cleveland was then introduced by Director General Davis.

Mr. Cleveland said:

"I am here to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of the magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world and point to the great achievements here exhibited, asking no allowance on the score of youth. The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of higher civilization. We who believe that popular education and stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to the realization of a proud national destiny which our past promises—gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvements, while in appreciative return we exhibit unparalelled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of the young nation and present triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built a magnificent fabric of popular Government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gather together objects of use and beauty, products of American skill and invention, but we have also made men who rule themselves. It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged as we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment and in the undertaking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment, as by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken fancies which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, dignity and freedom of mankind."

As the President was concluding the final sentence his eyes wandered to the table that was close at his left hand. Upon this was a button, pressing upon which was to start the machinery and make the opening of the exposition an accomplished fact. It was an ordinary form of a Victor telegraph key, such as is in most telegraph offices, except that it was of gold instead of steel and the button of ivory instead of rubber. It rested upon a pedestal upholstered in navy blue and golden yellow plush and on the sides of the lower tier in silver letters were the significant dates 1492 and 1893. As the last words fell from the President's lips he pressed his finger upon the button. This was a signal for demonstration, in fact, difficult of imagination and infinitely more so of description. At one and the same instant the audience burst into a thundering shout, the orchestra pealed forth strains of a hallelujah chorus, the wheels of the great corlis engine in machinery hall commenced to revolve, electric fountains in the lagoon threw their torrents toward sky, a flow of water gushed forth from the McMonnies fountain and rolled back again to the bases, a thunder of artillery came from the vessels in the lake, the chimes on Manufacturers' hall and on the German building rang out a merry peal, and overhead the flags at the top of the poles in the front of the platform fell apart and revealed two gilded models of the ships in which Columbus first sailed to American shores. At the same moment also hundreds of flags of all nations, and all colors were unfurled within sight of the platform. The largest was a great "Old Glory," which fell into graceful folds from the top of the central staff in front of the stand. The roof of the Manufacturers' building was dressed in ensigns of orange and white. It was a wonderful scene of transformation and amid it all the cannon continued to thunder and the crowd to cheer. It was fully ten minutes before the demonstration subsided. Then the band played America and the exercises were at an end. The Columbian exposition was open to the nations of the world.

It was precisely the hour of noon when Grover Cleveland touched the button and thus declared the opening an accomplished fact.

The crowd in attendance was enormous and was variously estimated at 150,000 to 175,000. Before the ceremonies were half over twenty women and half as many men had been removed unconscious to the hospital, where a corps of physicians was in waiting. Most of the helpless ones had simply fainted, but a number are suffering from more serious injuries received in the jam.

No North, No South.

New York Herald.

The debate on the question whether the South is worse than the North or the North is as bad as the South in the matter of lynching criminals is neither edifying nor profitable.

It makes no particle of difference whether the mob in Michigan which burned a white woman was more malevolent than the Texas mob which roasted a negro. They were both mobs and they both committed an act which is a disgrace to nineteenth century civilization.

We have a system of justice, and the forms prescribed for it should be rigidly followed in all sections of the Union. There are delays in the administration of the law which are sometimes exasperating, but their tendency is in the right direction—namely, to give the accused every possible opportunity to prove his innocence. It is far better to be slow in such matters than sorry, for it has more than once happened in the history of this country than an excited crowd has got hold of the wrong man.

Crime is to be handled severely but calmly. There is nothing malicious or quick tempered in the law. The accused is arrested and held in the firm grip of police officials. It is due to our own self-respect that we proceed steadily and quietly with the testimony and that the whole affair be given to twelve good men and true, who shall reach a verdict through the evidence only.

Mob rule means disorder, and it should be discouraged by every patriotic citizen. As to North or South, there is no chance for controversy; as to executing a criminal and acquitting an innocent man, these are the important, and the only important, matters to consider.

The Crops.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina State Weather Service indicate rather unfavorable conditions for growing crops, though good weather for farm work. The weather has been too cool. Light frosts occurred from the 15th to the 22nd, chiefly in the Western District, with some damage, though nothing serious. The rainfall has been very light, except in the extreme northern and southern portions of the western district, where it was heavy. What rain has fallen was beneficial, but more is needed for all crops. The amount of sunshine has been about the average. The most injurious feature was the high wind from the 20th to the 22nd, which blew down some trees, fences and unroofed houses at one or two places. It has also dried out the soil, but probably prevented serious injury from occuring by frost. The lowest temperature for the week occurred Monday morning (24th,) with frost and some damage to crops.

The Powers of the Senate.

In "The Revised Statutes of the United States" there is printed "The Organic Laws of the United States of America," comprising the Declaration of Independence, 1776, the Articles of Confederation, 1777, the Northwest Territorial Government, [The Confederate Congress July 13, 1787,] being An Ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, which merely provides for the government of this territory until its division into States and absorption into the Union, and finally, The Constitution of the United States, 1787, with the several Amendments thereto.

The Declaration speaks of Governments as "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;" and after reciting the reasons for the action taken, goes on to say that "We * * * do, in the Name, and by the Authority of the good People of these colonies, solemnly publish and Declare," etc. The Articles of Confederation, under which our ancestors fought out the war of Independence, provides for a Congress of delegates, but neither in that instrument, nor in the Northwest Territorial Government is there anything referring to more than one house of lawmakers for the nation.

It is in The Constitution, for the first time, that we hear of the Senate, a body whose name, powers and very being were the subjects of painful debate on the part of our fathers, the wisdom of whose creation was doubted, as its usurpations were dreaded and foreseen by those men who had fought so hard for freedom. That says, in Art. 6, clause 2, "This Constitution * * * shall be the supreme Law of the Land." Art. 1, Sec. 1, says, "All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." Art. 1, Sec. 3, clause 1, says, "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote." Clause 3 says, "No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen." Art. 5 says, "That no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate." Art. 1, Sec. 5, clause 1 says, "Each house shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members." Clause 2 says, "Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member." Art. 1, Sec. 6 says, "The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States." Art. 3, Sec. 1 says, "The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." Sec. 2, clause 9 says, "The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases in Law and Equity arising under this Constitution * * * to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party." Art. 3, Sec. 2, clause 3 says, "The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury." Art. 5 of the Amendments says, "No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury.

* * nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." Art. 1, Sec. 9 says, "No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed." Arts. 9 and 10 of the Amendments say, "The Enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people," and "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

These are all the provisions of our organic law which apply to the subject now under discussion. The various instruments begin with the admission that all power is from the People, they end with the agreement that whatever is not by them delegated, yet remains in the People. Between the admission and the agreement come certain grants, or warrants of attorney, imposing duties or conferring trusts, and in consideration of the performance of such duties and trusts, giving compensation in money, and a few personal privileges to The People's chosen ministers.

The duties are few, the trusts simple, the privileges fewer and simpler still; our forefathers dreaded a complicated system of legislation, and they had had too much of a privileged class; they wisely determined that no such burden should be borne by the new nation. The election of the Senators was entrusted to the legislatures in order that the natural jealousy with which, in those days, the voting class looked upon men of social rank and distinguished abilities should not prevent the best citizen from serving his State. But from this the modern Senators have insisted that they outrank all but the President, because they are chosen by and represent Sovereign States, and succeeded in convincing Washington Society of the justice of their demands. This, however, being a social usurpation, does little harm.

To be a Senator a man must be thirty years old, nine years in the country, and at the time of his election a resident of his State. These are his qualifications, and his only ones; nothing is said as to his learning, patriotism, morals, reputation or habits. It was presumed, and the presumption still prevails, that the Legislature would know whom to vote for, and how far it might or might not be proper to overlook the candidate's past behavior. To suppose, as Mr. Chandler did, that a State would elect a murderer or other notorious felon to the Senate, was to put what, in the words of President Lord, of Dartmouth College, when a freshman began a discussion by supposing the Doctor had stolen a sheep is "not a supposable case."

The power of discipline by the Senate is expressly confined to violation of its Rules and disorderly Behavior by a member. To argue otherwise, and that the upper house can expel Senator Roach because he embezzled funds as a banker fifteen years ago, is to ignore the Constitutional provisions above quoted, as to every man's rights to a trial by Jury, for depriving him of his seat and salary after North Dakota has chosen and the Senate has admitted him, is to deprive him of his property otherwise than by the law of the land.

It is said that Mr. Roach ought to be expelled because he is not a fit person to be a Senator. The State which sent him has settled that; to impeach her decision is to put the State on its defense, or, if the United States needs such vindication as to make them a party, to put them into court, and, in either case, the Judicial, not the Legislative branch of our government must be the arbiter. Besides, to expel him would be to inflict for his conduct of long ago a penalty which no law had then attached to it, and so would be in the nature of an ex-post facto proceeding.

During the Civil War circumstances fostered the assumption of unconstitutional powers by the Congress; the speedy infusion of new elements soon cured the House of its brief malady, but the slower process by which the Senate is renewed has left that body still inflated with too great a sense of its authority and importance. It has put on to conspiciously an exclusive club-like habit; like Jeshurun it has waxed fat and kicked, but so far its laborious attempts to lift itself up to the position of a House of Lords have aroused rather good-natured amusement than any other feeling. The Americans, however, are a very keen witted and an absolutely fearless people. Too much arrogance on the part of their servants will turn amusement into scorn, and instead of laughter will come destruction. The Nation achieved its liberty without a Senate, it will not see it imperiled by one. The breath of The People made, it can unmake.

We view without alarm action which, if not warranted by our authority or allowed by the Constitution, is at least not antagonistic to its provisions, or subversive of our reserved rights, but when Senators assume to control appointments, or even express opinions about them before they pass upon them in executive Session, and when they bring the traditions and machinery of a social club or an hereditary council to bear upon the rejection, admission or expulsion of a member legally elected by a Sovereign State, they will instantly be brought to a distinct understanding of their true position, and so sharply admonished by public opinions as to realize that after all they are but men, and subject to the People's will.

We cannot and will not suffer "bossism" from our Senators, nor must they longer meddle in what the Constitution says does not concern them.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1893.

Judge Lochren, the democratic Commissioner of Pensions, takes charge of the Pension Bureau this week, with the full knowledge that he has undertaken the task of his life, and by far the hardest job that will fall to any Bureau Chief under the present administration. He fully shares President Cleveland's ideas that the U. S. Pension list should be a role of honor, and from the start it will be his earnest endeavor to make it so. No soldier legally entitled to a pension has anything to fear from Judge Lochren; it is those who are drawing pensions without any legal right to them that are in danger from the new administration of the Pension Bureau. The roll is to be gone over carefully as rapidly as possible without neglecting the current business of the office, and the rascals, when found, are not only to be dropped, but wherever it can be done they are to be compelled to repay the money they have illegally drawn from the government. In this good work Judge Lochren will be glad of the co-operation of every good citizen. If any citizen in any part of the country knows of any man who draws a pension without being entitled to it he should at once communicate with Judge Lochren, giving the facts as far as he knows them, in order that an official examination may be made. It is believed that the old soldiers themselves will aid in this work as soon as they become convinced, as they soon must be, that only the frauds are in any danger of losing their pensions.

Secretary Herbert has been so busy since he took charge of the Navy Department, making preparations for the Naval Review, to say nothing of an attack from the grip, that he has had no time to inquire into several notorious abuses known to exist in his department, but he will do so now. Prominent in this list of abuses is the practice of granting long leaves of absence to naval officers with two-thirds pay, in order that they may enter the employ of private parties or corporations, thus drawing two salaries. The very nature of the employment of these officers, as will be seen by a list of the most prominent of them hereto appended, in in itself scandalous, and would not be tolerated by any other government, and probably will not be much longer by the United States; Commander Folger, who was for some years Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, was last January granted leave of absence for two years on the ground of ill health. He immediately entered the employ of the company which controlled the Harvey process for improving steel armor plates, and which has large contracts with the government, contracts, too, which he, as Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, had been instrumental in getting awarded to that company.

This transaction doesn't look altogether straight, does it? Lieut. Swift has been on leave since August 1, 1890, and during all this time he has been in the employ of Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia, who have sold the Navy Department big bills, etc., many of which were designed by Lieut. Swift, who also negotiated their sale to the department. Lieut. Commander Symonds, and Chief Engineer Robinson got one year's leave of absence each, in order to accept positions with private parties at the World's Fair. Lieut. Commander Cornwell has been on leave of absence for two years and under salary to the Thomson-Houston Copper and Nickel Co., to look after its contracts with the Navy Department. Lieut. Stone has a three year's leave dating from March 16, 1891, and draws $5,000 a year from Carnegie & Co., to look after their steel contracts with the Navy Department. Lieut. Driggs, joint inventor of a rapid firing gun used in the Navy, is on leave and in the employ of the company that manufactures those guns. Lieut. Seabury, is on leave, and in the employ of the company that manufactures ordnance for the army. Chief Engineer Towne, after long service in preparing, for the department, designs for machinery for naval vessels was granted leave for two years in order that he might draw $6,000 a year from Cramp & Sons for superintending the construction of the machinery he had designed in the course of his regular duty. Lieut. Wood has been on leave for nearly four years and is vice president and manager of the American Projectile Co., which has government contracts. Naval Constructor Armistead was on inspection duty at the ship yards of Loring & Co., up to May 4, 1892, since which date he has been on leave and in the employ of that firm. Chaplain Holt is on leave, engaged in literary work. Civil Engineer Menocal, is on leave and is chief engineer of the Nicaragua Canal Co. This is only a partial list, but it shows a bad system. These men should resign their commissions if they desire to enter private business, but if they hadn't the commissions their services would probably not be wanted by their present employers.

The Davis Mansion will not be Sold.

It was stated a few days ago that parties from Chicago were negotiating for the purchase of the Jeff Davis mansion in Richmond. A Charlotte reporter in conversation with a gentleman from Richmond learned that this idea is ridiculed in the Virginia capital. The building, the gentlemen said, which was the White House of the confederacy during the war, is now owned by the city of Richmond. Mayor J. T. Ellyson is reported as saying that the authorities of Richmond would never for a moment consider a proposition to sell the Davis house. It is learned that the mansion is soon to be converted into a museum and a repository of Confederate relics.

Mental depression, wakefulness, lost manhood caused by errors of youth or later excesses quickly cured by Magnetic Nervine. Guaranteed by King Bros.

An operation or injection of carbolic acid are extremely dangerous. Try Japanese Pile Cure. Positively guaranteed by King Bros.

Municipal Elections Throughout the State.

Specials to the Charlotte Observer.]

CONCORD, May 1.—The municipal election to-day was one of the hardest fought contests Concord has experienced in years. Each side was determined to win if possible and all fought manfully for the mastery.

After the greatest excitement ever known here in a municipal election, Crowell was elected. Bon fires are burning to-night and the streets are swarming with people. Democracy again triumphant. Crowell, straighout Democrat, is elected over McDonald, by 39 majority.

RUTHERFORDTON, May 1.—Col. C. L. Harris was elected mayor to-day over T. B. Justice by a majority of nine votes. Colonel Harris supported the Populist ticket last fall.

The aldermen elected are: K. J. Carpenter, T. M. Lynch, F. B. Harris and J. N. Calahan. The vote was light. The aldermen are Democrats.

SHELBY, May 1.—The election here today was quiet. Mr. J. T. Gardner was elected mayor without opposition for a third term. Messrs. H. T. Hudson, S. G. Brice, J. J. McMurry and B. Blanton were elected aldermen.

DURHAM, May 1.—More interest than for years past was manifested in to-day's town election. There was a hard fight. T. L. Peay was elected over Christian by forty-one majority. A full vote was polled. A difficulty occurred between Christian and Clerk Green from a remark made by the former. It came near ending in a general row but nothing serious resulted. It is impossible yet to get the result on the commissioners.

GREENSBORO, May 1.—Mr. Jno. A. Barringer was elected mayor to-day at the municipal election by a vote of 613 to 234 for Mr. R. A. Foard.

There was only one set of candidates for aldermen. The election went off very quietly and a very light vote was polled.

MORGANTON, May 1.—Morganton elects two commissioners annually and the board elects a mayor. At to-day's election B. F. Davis and S. Huffman were elected commissioners to serve three years.

NEWTON, May 1.—The municipal election here to-day resulted in the election of George McCorkle, mayor; Col. W. H. Williams, Dr. J. B. Little, W. B. Gaither and H. F. Smith, commissioners. They are all Democrats.

HICKORY, May 1.—Geitner, the Prohibition candidate for mayor was elected by two majority over Cline. Three wet aldermen were elected. The town is dry only by the mayor's vote, the dry aldermen holding over.

WILKESBORO, May 1.—The result of the municipal election to-day is as follows: Richard N. Hacket, mayor. E. Wallace, Chas. Somer, Jas. Wellborn and S. J. Gennings, commissioners. The election was quiet.

RALEIGH, May 1.—The city election here to-day was very quiet. The Democrats carried four out of five wards, electing 14 aldermen, the Republicans carrying only the Third Ward and electing 3 aldermen. The proposition to issue $50,000 of city improvement bonds was defeated. The vote on it was light and it failed to receive a majority of the registered votes.

WINSTON, May 1.—Salem's municipal election passed off quietly. Two tickets were in the field, led by T. B. Douthit, Democrat, and C. S. Hauser, Republican, for mayor. Douthit was elected by a handsome majority. The commissioners elected were H. E. Fries, A. A. Spaugh, J. A. Vance, F. C. Meining, J. C. Conrad, Irvin McIver and S. H. Stockton.

ASHEVILLE, May 1.—Asheville has just passed through the greatest election day ever known here, and a day that saw a walk over for the Reform ticket. The Reformers, keeping up the admirable manner in which the campaign has been conducted, had fifty men around the polls working for their ticket. Each wore a blue badge on which was printed "Citizens reform ticket." The straighout Democratic faction, which turned out to be very small, stayed away from the polls generally. Those who did vote had trouble finding tickets of their sort. There was probably no opposition to Patton for mayor, he receiving 1,184 votes out of 1,203 cast. The entire eleven men on the Reform ticket were elected by the majorities ranging from 1,000 to 1,016. The Reformers will hold a jollification in the court house to-morrow night.

STATESVILLE, May 1.—The election for mayor was very quiet and not a full vote polled. Mayor Armfield and the whole Democratic ticket is elected without opposition. About 200 or 225 votes were cast.

SALISBURY, May 1.—The election here to day was exceedingly quiet. No enthusiasm whatever was shown as there was no opposition to the ticket in the field. But for the fact that the bar rooms were closed and a man was occasionally seen going to vote, nobody would have known that there was an election. Capt. W. C. Coughenour was elected mayor, receiving 437 votes. The Democratic nominees for commissioners in the various wards were also elected by about the same vote. There were no contests except in the East Ward. Here there was a slight faction but the candidates received only a few votes.

DAVIDSON, May 1.—The old board was elected by a vote of 39 to 42, and is as follows: Mayor, W. P. Williams; commissioners, H. L. Smith, J. F. Hood, J. E. Bratton, J. D. Brown and R. W. Shelton.

There will be serious trouble if you don't overcome those dyspeptic symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.

Hood's Cures.

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands of reliable people of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for them, conclusively prove the fact—HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

MERCURIAL

Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Ark., says of S S S "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuc-

PREVENTISM

cessful result. I had finally brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of misery. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and commenced using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work. S S S is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Don't Get Your Back Up

because we so often call your attention to PERFECTION FLOUR.

We do it for your own good as well as ours.
Its superior quality and low price reveals the secret of its wonderful popularity.
It is no exaggeration to say that *Perfection* is both the *best* and *cheapest* Flour sold.
All other Fancy and Heavy Groceries equally nice and low.
Free city delivery.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 4, 1893.

Tenney's Bons and Chocolates.

Tenney's NEW YORK

The Merry Month of May will soon be here with its warm and pleasant weather, you with many others will join the picnics and of course want Pickles, Cakes, Crackers and Candies, and as we with such goods hold ourselves in readiness to serve you, hope for a generous part of your patronage.
FRESH FRIUTS and VEGETABLES daily received.
ROYSTER'S FINE CANDIES just received.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

WALTER WATSON.

SEND FOR PRICES.

BOY DIXIE PLOWS, STONEWALL PLOWS, WROUGHT IRON PLOWS, PLOW LINES, TRACE CHAINS, BACK BANDS, CLIVIS IRONS, SPADES, FORKS, HOES, BUSH HOOKS,

Sash, Doors, Blinds. Lime, Hair, Cement.

GEORGIA RACHET STOCKS, SAMPSON UPRIGHT STOCKS, STEEL SHAPES—ALL KINDS, PLOW LINE ROPE, HAMES, SINGLE TREES, PLOW BOLTS, SHOVELS, RAKES, MATTOX, BRIER HOOKS.

Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.
Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.
Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

THEY USED POND'S EXTRACT

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of PILES.—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any CATARRH *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRAIG.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the INFLAMMATION *and stings from* INSECT BITES.—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in OPHTHALMIA. *I like it so much for* SORE EYES.—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes. SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS, *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For BRUISES *and* WOUNDS *nothing equals it.*—T. P. CONNEFF.

Has cured for me, HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, ABSCESSES, *and* ALL PAIN.—E. MCCALL.

The only remedy that will control HEMORRHAGES *from the lungs.*—GEO. W. WARNER, *Scranton, Pa.*

Excels anything I have ever used for NEURALCIA, *bleeding piles and hemorrhages.*—W. H. FAULKNER, M. D.

I know its value in reducing VARICOSE VEINS.—A. C. SANFORD.

Take Pond's Extract only. Avoid all Substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

WOOL! WOOL!!

Remember I am agent for the celebrated Thos. Bennett Wool Factory, (FORMERLY L. L. WORRELL'S) and you will be served on short notice with

The Best Rolls

that can be made in this country.

THE WOOL MUST BE FREE OF BURRS, THOROUGHLY WASHED AND WELL TEASED.

Call at our Fancy Grocery Store, Hay Street, where you can be served.

A. S. HUSKE, Agent.

3—16—93 tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS, Northeast Corner Market Square, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH, Office N. E. Corner Market Square, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10. THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I McDUFFIE, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT, represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE, Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York. Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn. Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn. Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid. Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties. H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

Note Outstanding.

Any person holding a note given to John Campbell by L. A. Blue for $400, will

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..................MAY 4, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)................$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)............. 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIZES ON PATENTS.
ED. R. MCKETHAN—Notice.
HIRES' ROOT BEER—4th page.
ROTHSCHILD'S SONS CO.—Wanted.
Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.—Don't Get Your Back Up.

Rev. F. H. Jones, of Chatham, Va., will conduct the services at the First Baptist Church next Sunday, to which all are invited.

Last Tuesday night this section was visited by one of the heaviest rain and wind storms we have experienced for several years.

Rev. John M. Rose has been appointed a member of the advisary Council on Religious Congresses of the World's Congress auxiliary in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

Annual Address.

Dr. Hodges will deliver the annual address before the Davidson School of Medicine at the closing exercises, Friday, May 5th.

Fine Berries.

We received some magnificent strawberries from Mrs. S. J. Walton; the largest seen this season. Mrs. Walton will have some vines to dispose of when the season closes.

Agricultural Congress.

No better selection could have been made than that of Major W. B. Draughon to be a delegate to the World's Agricultural Congress which meets in Chicago this month.

Scurlock Arrested.

Edinboro Scurlock who is charged with burning his daughter on Sunday, 23rd of April, has been arrested, and gave bond for his appearance at Cumberland County Superior Court which convens here next week when Scurlock will probably be tried. The burned woman is recovering and will be able to testify in person. Scurlock stoutly denies the charge, claiming that he can prove an alibi.

Good News of Editor Myrover.

Our readers will rejoice with us to learn that our former townsman, Mr. J. H. Myrover, once one of the editors of this paper, is rapidly recovering from his recent injury at the home of his brother Mr. Geo. G. Myrover, where he arrived, accompanied by his venerable mother, last Saturday.

Since leaving us a year ago, Mr. Myrover has won many laurels for his excellent editorial work on the Charlotte *Observer*, as well as for his telling speech-making in the late campaign.

Dangerous Sport.

The reckless daring of the small boy is proverbial. Nevertheless, it is alarming to see many jumping on and off shifting cars on the railways lines. It seems to afford them much pleasure and in spite of the protests of railroad officials they persist in it. An official was heard to remark that, this will continue until an accident befalls, when suit will be made against the road for damages.

Parents should heed and impress upon their children the danger in this sport.

F. I. L. I. News.

At the meeting of the company on last Monday night the amusement committee reported that they had made about $30 on the concert, their next undertaking would be a moonlight excursion down the Cape Fear which took place last night. They also reported that the young men were organizing an Amateur Minstrel Club to give entertainments for the company and asked that the members give them all the assistance possible.

The armory committee reported that the plans for the armory had arrived and with some alterations would probably be accepted before the next meeting.

The Concert.

The concert Friday night for the benefit of the F. I. L. I. Co's Centennial Fund was a great musical success. Financially it did not come up to the expectations of its promoters, considering the splendid talent employed and the laudable object for which it was held there ought to have been a crowded house.

The F. I. L. I. Band whose fame extends throughout the State rendered in excellent style several popular airs.

The Male Quartette consisting of Messrs. N. B. Alexander, E. O. Grenameyer, E. L. Pemberton and W. C. McDuffie, Jr. sang very harmoniously and with fine effect.

Mrs. R. W. Bidgood sang several solos magnificently and was heartily applauded.

Miss Mary Miller's recitation and dance was one of the most pleasing events of the evening. The recitation evoked much laughter and the dance was executed with marvellous and exquisite grace.

Little Miss Jean Pemberton was fairly showered with candy and bouquets, while she was singing a charming song called Baby's Lullaby. She is a wonderful little songstress and is rapidly improving.

Mr. J. S. Miller, of Wilmington, rendered a beautiful solo on the cornet and for which he was enthusiastically encored.

Miss Nellie Haigh played the accompaniments in an exquisite manner, which added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. She is undoubtedly one of the most accomplished pianist in the State.

The F. I. L. I. Centennial.

We invite especial attention to the following circular issued in behalf of the glorious old Independent Company:

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, to raise funds for the celebration of its Centennial in August next, are very anxious to perform successfully the duty placed upon them.

At a meeting of the Committee, lately held, the Centennial Celebration was thoroughly discussed, and it was decided to issue a circular to the citizens before formally asking their aid.

We feel this is an event in the history of the town, as well as in that of the company, that should command the strong support of all our citizens. This celebration has been looked forward to for many years by the members of the company, and by a large majority of the best citizens of Fayetteville. It is the desire of the company to make this celebration one that will reflect credit on the organization and on the whole town. To accomplish this it would be necessary to raise considerable money. We therefore ask you to give this movement your careful consideration, liberal support and hearty good wishes, thereby assuring a grand gala week for the old F. I. L. I. and for the city of Fayetteville.

We feel that if the citizens will take the proper interest it can be made not only a memorable week in the history of this town, but it will also prove a profitable investment.

It is the desire of the company to bring a large number of soldiers to town and many other attractions that will guarantee a very large crowd in the city during the days of the celebration.

The size and scope of the celebration will, of course, depend on the amount of money raised. You will be called on in a few days by the committee and requested to make a contribution, to be paid in four installments between this and August 1st.

We trust we will meet with your liberal response and hearty support.

Respectfully,

CHARLES HAIGH,
GEO. A. THOMSON,
JNO. X. SMITH,
J. B. BROADFOOT,
J. C. VANN,
B. R. HUSKE,
Committee.

Illness of Dr. Ivey.

We are grieved to learn that the Rev. Dr. Henry Ivey, formerly of Fayetteville, was stricken with paralysis, the other day, at his home in Macon, Georgia. We have not been able to ascertain the afflicted gentleman's present condition, his nephew, Mr. H. I. McDuffie being absent from the city, but the first news was that it was serious.

Dr. Ivey, as many of our older readers know, was born and reared in this town. He began life in the old OBSERVER office, whose ruins, by the way, still face the Hotel LaFayette. Here he developed such unusual capacity that, after sufficient outside schooling in addition to the fine training which the old OBSERVER office supplied, he was sent to Wake Forest College where he graduated at the head of his class in 1860.

Dr. Ivey has held many distinguished positions in the Baptist Church as preacher and teacher, and his Alma Mater long ago conferred the degree of D. D. upon him. He has resided in Georgia for a number of years past, and is now pastor of the leading Baptist Church in the city of Macon.

Commissioners' Court.

The Board of County Commissioners met in monthly session on Monday last; all being present. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The tax list of E. L. Pemberton was ordered corrected so as to relieve him of a tax on $3600 on account of error.

Mary Hall, Kitty Hall, Nancy Beale and Jane Faircloth were admitted to the home for the aged and infirm.

W. J. Jones, of Flea Hill township, was relieved of public road duty for twelve months.

A petition from citizens of Flea Hill township was received for the laying out of a public road from the River Road to the Raleigh Road, which was laid over till next meeting, and the clerk was ordered to advertise the same.

Jno. B. Troy, Treasurer, made his monthly report, which was examined and ordered filed.

It was ordered that the matter of issuing bonds for the new Court House be left with the Building Committee, and that their issue be in two denominations of 100 and 500 dollars, and that the coupons be made payable at the office of the Treasurer of Cumberland County.

A Missionary Band.

A bright little class of Juvenile Missionaries, known as "The Bright Jewels" of the M. E. Church in this city, gave a very enjoyable entertainment at the Methodist Church on Sunday night last. The exercises of the evening consisted of recitations, dialogues, Missionary songs and instrumental musical renditions appropriate to the occasion. Miss Annie Gaster presided at the organ and was assisted by Messrs. H. E. Sheetz and E. L. Remsburg, with cornet and claronet. The music was excellent, and the children acquitted themselves with distinguished honor, reflecting worthy credit upon their accomplished tutors Miss Annie Gaster and Mrs. Alice Smith. The exercises were witnessed by a large and attentive congregation, and it was an evening of much pleasure to all who were present. A handsome collection was taken for Missionary purposes. This little band of busy workers and bright jewels is a valuable acquisition to the various enterprises of the church, and may prove of incalculable benefit to "the heathen in his darkness." God bless them and the cause in which they are engaged!

Capt. T. H. Pemberton was in the city Sunday. He left the same night for Chicago where he goes to take charge of the Pullman Palace Car Company's exhibit.

The Bicycle.

The season of the bicycle is in full swing. It would hardly be proper to speak thus if the past winter had not been an unusually severe one for this section. During the previous winter bicycles were used all the season. But last winter when the roads were covered with snow and ice they were of little use. A great many of our young men have them, but we regret to say none of our young ladies have as it certainly is a fine and very healthful sport:

It is pertinent to call attention, says an exchange, to one point regarding the proper position in riding which there is a disposition, especially among boys and young men to neglect. We find it strongly insisted upon by Dr. Seneca Egbert, lecturer on hygiene in the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, in an article that was published originally in the Medical Magazine of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Egbert is himself a cyclist and he does not believe that the exercise for either men or women is liable to the objections that have sometimes been made to it, provided, of course, that it is not immoderately practised, and that a correct position is maintained. The correct position is the erect one, and the incorrect position is the one in which the rider leans forward until his body is nearly at right angles with his legs.

This last position is objectionable for two principal reasons. In the first place, it prevents the free circulation of blood in the lower limbs which are doing most of the work. In the second place, it prevents the free and full respiration especially needed while doing vigorous work. The wrong position also tends to such injuries in the pelvic region as are by many thought to constitute the chief harm of cycling, but which Dr. Egbert believes to be not very common.

In racing, riders usually sit in the doubled-up position, in order to lessen the obstruction of the air, and many persons imitate this fashion in their ordinary riding when there is no good reason for it, under the impression that it is "good form." But those who seek to get on the wheel the best physical advantages will take care to require the habit of sitting upright in the saddle.

Memorial Day.

Next Wednesday is Memorial Day and we trust our patriotic citizens will see to it that the day does not fall behind its predecessors in evidences of the reverent warmth ot its observance.

We are requested by Chief Marshal Mr. S. H. Strange to publish the following notice:

All organizations, societies, schools, &c., who will take part in the memorial services May 10th, will please report to the Chief Marshal at the Park House at 4:30 P. M., Wednesday, May 10th, when their respective position in the line will be assigned them.

It is the special desire of the Ladies' Memorial Association that the merchants close their places of business from 5 to 6 P. M.

The sextons of the different churches are requested to toll their bells while the procession is moving.

All good citizens are invited and expected to take part in the services.

The following Marshals will be in attendance: Q. K. Nimocks, J. A. Moore, A. J. Cook, J. D. MacRae, J. C. Thomson, Jr., A. W. Faulkner, J. D. William, Jr., Jr., Wm. Vanstory, Henry Pemberton, James Kyle.

S. H. STRANGE, Chief Marshal.

The Election.

The municipal election passed off quietly Monday. There was no opposition to the Democratic ticket, consisting of Mayor, fourteen Aldermen and a Board of Audit and Finance, composed of three members. The following is a list of the gentlemen elected with the votes they received:

Mayor—W. S. Cook, 363.

1st Ward—W. H. Powell, 362; Jas. H. Jones' 365.

2nd Ward—A. B. Williams, 366; B. R. Taylor, 363.

3rd Ward—D. A. McMillan, 367; C. B McMillan, 362.

4th Ward—J. A. King, 364; R. McMillan, 365.

5th Ward—A. A. McKethan, 363; G. A. Burns, 367.

6th Ward—I. W. Clark, 366; W. F. Campbell, 367.

7th Ward—J. A. Pemberton, Jr., 367; J. E. Garrett, 364.

Board of Audit and Finance—Capt. S. C. Rankin, D. H. Ray and J. D. McNeill.

The new officers will take charge of the city's affairs next Monday.

A Loss to Fayetteville.

We regret to see, as every now and then we do see, the brainful descendants of our old families leaving Fayetteville. It is a pity that we cannot keep our promising young men at home. But if they must go, we can only wish them success. This, we doubt not, awaits our talented young friend, Mr. E. R. McKethan, in abundant measure in his newly chosen home in Savannah, Georgia, whither he goes to-day to take his place as member of a prominent law firm of that city. Mr. McKethan, who was graduated at the University two years ago, and at the University Law School last year, receiving his law license from the Supreme Court last Fall, is possessed of an unusually bright mind and very decided oratorical ability. We have not a particle of doubt of his winning distinction in his chosen profession and in the larger field that awaits him in Savannah.

An Agents Banquet.

Mr. H. I. McDuffie left Tuesday night for Atlanta, Georgia, to be present at "the successful Agents Banquet," given by John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, to the "hustlers" of the States of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina on the 4th inst. Mr. McDuffie was one of the 15 from this State and South Carolina who were honored with an invitation at the President's expense—he having merited this distinction of membership in a select class known as "Hustlers" by writing a large amount of insurance in a short space of time! Mr. McCall will meet the hustling agents of the other Southern States at Baltimore on the 2nd and New Orleans on the 6th. Mr. McDuffie will accept our congratulations on his reception of this magnificent testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by his company.

Mr. Geo. W. Williams, of Wilmington, is in the city.

People and their Movements.

Miss Sallie Johnson, of Wilmington, is visiting Mrs. S. Sheetz.

Prof. Alexander Graham spent a few days in the city last week.

Dr. F. H. McLeod and wife, of Florence, S. C. were in town last week.

Miss Nellie Morrison has returned home after a pleasant visit to friends in Wilmington.

Rev. R. N. Pratt, of Bennettsville, S. C., preached two good sermons in the First Baptist Church last Sunday.

Miss Laura Banks, who has been spending several pleasant weeks in Greensboro, has returned home.

Mr. H. R. Horne has returned from Raleigh where he has been attending a meeting of the Board of Pharmacy.

Drs. McDuffie, McNeill, Marsh, Faison and Highsmith will leave for Raleigh on Monday to attend the meeting of the State Medical Association.

Capt. J. C. Smith, of Wilmington, was here last week and made the OBSERVER a pleasant call. He was suffering from a painful injury to an arm in an accident to the steering gear of his steamer a few days ago. Otherwise, he was well.

Roll of Honor for the Eighth Month of the Graded School.

Kate H. Broadfoot, Jennie Fisher, Maggie Small, Thos. J. Gardner, Lillie Muse, Thomas Hale, Eugene Maultsby, Willie Tillinghast, Pauline Cole, Thos. Wright (both this month and last month), Alice Haigh, Aunie Hollingsworth, Flora Phillips, Lizzie Phillips, Neill McArtan, Duncan Murchison, George Phillips, Claire Smith, Nellie Bramble. Mattie Atkinson, Lulu Buckingham, Bertie Calder, Lillie Davis, Harriet Humphrey, Maggie Hunt, Sadie Jessup, May Kyle. Stella Muse, Fanny Ward, Lennie Barden, Nellie Davis, Hiram Cole, J. C. Dye, Jas. Maultsby, Fred Prior, Wm. Reid, Claude Rankin, Wm. Owen; Roy Vann, Frances R. Broadfoot, Eliza Prior, Zulu Rankin, Emma Solomon, Hattie Atkinson, John Hunt, Mac Davis, George Davis, Charles Fry, Albert Humphrey, Spencer Currie,

The pupils of the third grade are not reported. Their names will be added to the next report.

Number of pupils enrolled, 245.

To Lie in State at Raleigh on May 30th.

The Raleigh cor. of the Wil. Messenger says: The remains of Hon. Jefferson Davis will be brought to Raleigh May 30th and will lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol at least two hours. Governor Carr sometime ago made some inquiries of Col. A. B. Andrews as to whether arrangements could not be made to have the remains brought by here. Col. Andrews specially referred the matter to Capt. W. H. Green and to-day a telegram was received stating that the latter had arranged for the train to come here. This morning Governor Carr sent the following telegram to Mayor J. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond, president of the Davis Monument association: "A telegram received here states that the Richmond and Danville railway will handle the Jefferson Davis train via Raleigh, reaching here at 12 o'clock May 30th, and leaving not later than 3 o'clock p. m., and has made arrangements with you. I hope this is satisfactory. North Carolina will co-operate with you in accordance with your plans."

The Governor will have a conference with the mayor of the city, the major general commanding the Confederate Veterans, the Ladies' Memorial association and the adjutant general, regarding the ceremonies here on the 30th. Of course there will be a great assemblage of people, and perhaps more veterans than were ever seen together in the State since the war. The people here are deeply gratified at the news that the remains will stop at Raleigh and great honor will be paid them.

A Conan Doyle's new novel, "The Refugees," now running in Harper's Magazine, is attracting much attention on both sides of the Atlantic. The publisher's Circular, London, says, "It is one of the few really successful tales that have appeared since the days of Scott."

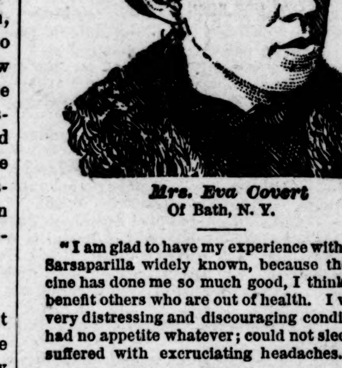
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Hood's Cures

Terrible Headaches

Distressed and Discouraged

Health all Broken—Thoroughly Built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla



Mrs. Eva Covert
Of Bath, N. Y.

"I am glad to have my experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla widely known, because the medicine has done me so much good, I think it will benefit others who are out of health. I was in a very distressing and discouraging condition. I had no appetite whatever; could not sleep well; suffered with excruciating headaches. I felt

Tired and Languid,

Had no ambition and seemed all broken down. After I had taken medicine prescribed by two of our best physicians, a kind neighbor advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I followed her advice, and the result is, **I am perfectly well.** I do not have the headaches now, sleep well, that tired feeling is vanished, and I am bright and ambitious. I can eat heartily at every meal, and have gained in weight from 94 to 105 pounds. I do not have any distress in my

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

stomach, and **epileptic fits,** to which I was formerly subject, never trouble me now. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla and do not wish to be without it." MRS. EVA COVERT, Bath, Steuben County, N. Y.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

Growth of Federalism in Great Britain.

London Spectator.]

The most remarkable feature of the debate which is dragging its slow length along in the House of Commons is the creeping-on of the federal ideas. Not that anybody wants it. But notwithstanding this absolute indifference to federalism for its own sake, you can see everywhere that the logic of the cry for home Rule for Ireland is gradually affecting the minds of all classes of members and converting them to a half-and-half fancy that our "manifest destiny" lies in that direction. Sir George Trevelyan does not conceal from us for a moment that it is federalism to which he looks as the natural issue of the present Home-Rule movement. And there are others of Her Majesty's Ministers who have indicated the same view. On Wednesday Mr. Storey confessed that he had become one of the logical victims of the federal scheme. It had startled him extremely at first—as well it might—and even now he would fain avoid it, but he saw little chance of doing so. On Thursday Mr. Wallace followed in something of the same strain. He declared, indeed, that Scotland is not yet ripe for it, that England is not yet ripe, and that as Ireland is ripe she must take the consequences of being in this respect in advance of the other portions of the United Kingdom, and rather even resign her influence over imperial affairs for a certain period than aspire to interfere with our affairs while she repudiates our interference with her own.

Literary Notes.

Harper's Weekly, published May 3d, will be largely devoted to the illustration of the great Naval Review at New York. Occupying the front page will be a characteristic picture of a striking naval incident drawn by T. de Thulstrup. A double-page illustration will present a view of the fleet as it appeared at the time of the review, while a superb eight-page Supplement will illustrate the passage of the vessels from the bay to their anchorage in the North River. Other scenes and incidents of the occasion will be appropriately illustrated. The number will also contain an attractive miscellany of timely articles on other subjects of current interest.

The "Rebel Queen," now appearing in Harper's Bazaar, is said to be the best story Mr. Besant has yet written. So says The Bookman, London.

The man who called sarsaparilla a fraud, had good reason; for he got hold of a worthless mixture at "reduced rates." He changed his opinion, however, when he began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It pays to be careful, when buying medicines.

At McDuffie's Soda Fountain you can get the finest drinks. A specialty will be made in it this season.

"A wolf in sheep's clothing"—the substitute offered by the "cutter" as being just as good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you don't want to be bitten, insist upon having Ayer's Sarsaparilla, even if it is a little dearer. Depend on it, it will be cheaper for you in the end.

At King Bro.'s Soda Fountain, that delicious and refreshing beverage, COCO COLA is on draught.

Japanese Liver Pellets are the best family medicine for liver complaint and constipation. 50 pills in vial 35 cents. Sold at King Bros.

New Drinks this season at McDuffie's New Soda Fountain.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil cures *cramps* and *colic* and internal *neuralgia;* 40 and 75 cents. Sold at King Bros.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you will find the finest line of Cigars, Pipes, &c., in the city.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Have you ever tried McDuffie's Chill Cure. It is quick and a positive cure.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Try McDuffie's New Perfumes —a variety, and his own make. They are very fine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

. Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

MOUNT PULASKI, ILL., June 27, 1892.

Have been in the drug trade since 1848, and for years sold Pond's Extract. Was called last December to the bedside of our 18 year old daughter sick with typhoid fever in stage of hemorrhage. Wife took along a bottle of Pond's Extract which we think saved her life, having gone through three distinct attacks of said fever,—temperature each time as high as 105½. After 160 days got her up on her feet and bids fair to become O. K. in general health. We kept a cloth saturated with Pond's Extract for weeks and months in her mouth with soothing and saving effect. We applied it constantly over throat, chest and body, thus preventing and allaying every inflammatory condition. We are again home and happy, and this short story is true without money or price. S. LINN BEIDLER

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

MARRIED.

GARDNER—WILDER—At Roslin, N. C., April 23rd, 1893, by John Smith, J. P., W. H. GARDNER and CAROLINE WILDER.

HONEYCUTT—WILDER—At Roslin, N. C., April 27th, 1893, by John Smith, J. P., JOHN B. HONEYCUTT to Miss SARAH J. WILDER.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Reported by A. E. Rankin & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	11	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	12½	Flint—damaged,	1@3
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	11	Green,	2
Shoulders,	6½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	12	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	12½
BAGGING,	7@0	Western,	13
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	30@00	(12d basis),	2.40
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	7@0
Rio,	25@00	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.20	Sweet—new,	80
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	1.50
EGGS	11	SALT,	95
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	5
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	65	SHEETINGS,	6½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new,	60	TALLOW,	5
Oats	50@55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	100	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	65	CornWhisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling dull..........7¾
Middling..........7½
Strict Low Middling..........6¾
Low Middling..........6½
Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 25½ cents
Rosin dull at 65c.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 2.

COTTON.—Cotton steady, with sales on a basis of 7° cents for Middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 27½ cents per gallon.

TAR—Firm $1.05.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 85c per bbl. for Strained and 55 cents for Good Strained.

TURPENTINE (Crude) Distillers quote the market firm at $1.60 for Virgin, $1.60 for Yellow Dip and $1 for Hard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The heirs of E. W. Wilkins, Christian McMillan and James Beard are hereby notified that I have deposited with C. G. Cain, Esq., Clerk of the Court, all sums collected by me as Public Administrator for them

ED. R. McKETHAN.

5—4—93 1t

WANTED,

Corresponding agent in every town, to report on parties intending opening or refitting Saloons, by the largest Saloon Manufacturers in the world. Good man can make $5,000.

ROTHSCHILD'S SONS CO..
739 Broadway, New York.

5—4—93

TO BOARDERS.

Reduced rates for summer months begin April 15th, at

HOTEL LaFAYETTE.

Rooms in Overbaugh House *free.*

M. McI. MATTHEWS, Mgr.

4—20—93 4t

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Margaret A. Patterson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment on or before the 2 th day of April, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 13th day of April, 1893.

ED. R. McKETHAN.
Public Administrator.

4—20—93 6t

THE GÆLIC,

—with a reputation second to no—

SODA FOUNTAIN

in North Carolina is again in operation. Close attention is promised to every detail in manufacturing

SODA WATER, SYRUPS AND DRINKS

by approved formulas. No pains or expense will be spared in our efforts to deserve the liberal patronage heretofore received.

H. R. HORNE.

4—6—93

NOTICE!

TO CONTRACTORS!

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., May 31st, 1893, for the erection and completion of a brick Court House building at Fayetteville, N. C. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the chairman, at Fayetteville, and at the office of Bruce & Morgan, Architects, Atlanta, Ga. Estimates will be made on a cash basis. Eighty-five per cent. will be paid during the construction on monthly payments, and balance on completion. A bond of $20,000 will be required, and a certified check of $300 must accompany each bid, for the faithful carrying out of proposal.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any bid.

W. C. TROY,
N. W. RAY,
W. S. COOK,
J. A. McPHERSON,
GEO. W. GRAHAM,
Building Committee.

4—27—93

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,

J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

Every Man A Capitalist.

You can become a capitalist at once by laying by a small part of your yearly income and investing it in a Tontine policy of the

Equitable Life

For $20 you can instantly secure a capital of $1,000 (or for $200 a capital of $10,000), thus acquiring an estate which you may leave to your heirs, or retain as a fund for your own support in old age, if your life be prolonged.

Such a step will prompt you to save, will strengthen your credit, will increase your confidence, will preserve you from care and will give you lasting satisfaction.

The Plan is Simple.
The Security Absolute.

It is the perfect development of the life policy. To-day is the right time to get facts and figures. Address

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
For the Carolinas.
ROCK HILL, S. C.

PRIZES ON PATENTS.

How to Get Twenty-five Hundred Dollars for Nothing

The Winner has a Clear Gift of a Small Fortune, and the Losers Have Patents that may Bring them in Still More.

Would you like to make twenty-five hundred dollars? If you would, read carefully what follows and you may see a way to do it.

The Press Claims Company devotes much attention to patents. It has handled thousands of applications for inventions, but it would like to handle thousands more. There is plenty of inventive talent at large in this country, needing nothing but encouragement to produce practical results. That encouragement the Press Claims Company proposes to give.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

A patent strikes most people as an appallingly formidable thing The idea is that an inventor must be a natural genius, like Edison or Bell; that he must devote years to delving in complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a fortune on delicate experiments before he can get a new device to a patentable degree of perfection. This delusion the company desires to dispel. It desires to get into the head of the public a clear comprehension of the fact that it is not the great, complex, and expensive inventions that bring the best returns to their authors, but the little, simple, and cheap ones—the things that seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel somewhat ashamed of bringing them to the attention of the Patent Office.

Edison says that the profits he has received from the patents on all his marvelous inventions have not been sufficient to pay the cost of his experiments. But the man who conceived the idea of fastening a bit of rubber cord to a child's ball, so that it would come back to hand when thrown, made a fortune out of his scheme The modern sewing-machine is a miracle of ingenuity—the product of the toil of hundreds of busy brains through a hundred and fifty years, but the whole brilliant result rests upon the simple device of putting the eye of the needle at the point instead of at the other end.

THE LITTLE THINGS THE MOST VALUABLE.

Comparatively few people regard themselves as inventors, but almost everybody has been struck, at one time or another, with ideas that seemed calculated to reduce some of the little frictions of life. Usually such ideas are dismissed without further thought

"Why don't the railroad campany make its car windows so that they can be slid up and down without breaking the passengers' backs!" exclaims the traveler. "If I were running the road I would make them in such a way."

"What was the man that made this saucepan thinking of!" grumbles the cook. "He never had to work over a stove, or he would have known how it ought to have been fixed."

"Hang such a collar button!" growls the man who is late for breakfast. "If I were in the business I'd make buttons that wouldn't slip out, or break off, or gouge out the back of my neck."

And them the various sufferers forget about their grievances and begin to think of something else. If they would sit down at the next convenient opportunity, put their ideas about car windows, saucepans, and collar buttons into practical shape, and then apply for patents, they might find themselves as independently wealthy as the man who invented the iron umbrella ring, or the one who patented the fifteen puzzle.

A TEMPTING OFFER.

To induce people to keep track of their bright ideas and see what there is in them, the Press Claims Company has resolved to offer a prize.

To the person who submits to it the simplest and most promising invention, from a commercial point of view, the company will give twenty-five hundred dollars in cash, in addition to refunding the fees for securing the patent.

It will also advertise the invention free of charge.

This offer is subject to the following conditions:

Every competitor must obtain a patent for his invention through the company. He must first apply for a preliminary search, the cost of which will be five dollars. Should this search show his invention to be unpatentable, he can withdraw without further expense. Otherwise he will be expected to complete his application and take out a patent in the regular way. The total expense, including Government and Bureau fees, will be seventy dollars. For this, whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a patent that ought to be a valuable property to him The prize will be awarded by a jury consisting of three reputable patent attorneys in Washington. Intending competitors should fill out the following blank, and forward it with their application:

"—————, ———, 1892.

"I submit the within described invention in competion for the Twenty five hundred Dollar Prize offered by the Press Claims Company.

"——— ———."

NO BLANKS IN THIS COMPETITION

This is a competion of rather an unusual nature. It is common to offer prizes for the best story, or picture, or architectural plan, all the competitors risking the loss of their labor and the successful one merely selling his for the amount of the prize But the Press Claims Company's offer is something entirely different. Each person is asked merely to help himself, and the one who helps himself to the best advantage is to be rewarded for doing it. The prize is only a stimulus to do something that would be well worth doing without it. The architect whose competitive plan for a club house on a certain corner is not accepted has spent his labor on something of very little use to him. But the person who patents a simple and useful device in the Press Claims Company's competition, need not worry if he fail to secure the prize. He has a substantial result to show for his work—one that will command its value in the market at any time

The plain man who uses any article in his daily work ought to know better how to improve it than the mechanical expert who studies it only from the theoretical point of view. Get rid of the idea that an improvement can be too simple to be worth patenting. The simpler the better. The person who best succeeds in combining simplicity and popularity, will get the Press Claims Company's twenty five hundred dollars.

The responsibility of this company may be judged from the fact that its stock is held by about three hundred of the leading newspapers of the United States

Address the Press Claims Company, John Wedderburn, managing attorney, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

5—4—93

KING BROS.,

Druggists and Pharmacist,

—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Encouraged by the patronage extended, we we have engaged the services of

MR. ALLEN LEE,

who can be found at our store any hour of the night, and will attend to calls for

MEDICINES, &c.

With every facility and latest and most approved remedies, we shall endeavor to merit and deserve the confidence of the public.

4—13—93 tf

Established 58 Years.

STOCK REPLETE

FROM WHICH TO SELECT:

Most Desirable

ARTICLES FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Souvenier Spoons.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS

TO THE "TRADE" ON

Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver-plated Ware

—AND—

Spectacles.

Warren Prior & Son, Jewelers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

2—9—93

DON'T FORGET

THE OLD STAND!

Where you can always find a full line of

Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars,

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Don't forget to take our price. Goods delivered free all over town.

Yours truly,

D. A McMILLAN.

3—9—93 tf

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets:

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,

E. L. REMSBURG.

Dec. 22—tf

H. H. H.

STOVES.

We offer the balance of our stock of HEATING STOVES at cost.

Call early while the offer is open.

Mowers and Reapers.

We are the agents for the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machines. These machines have a world-wide reputation. We will gladly furnish circulars and information to parties interested.

You can get anything you need to build a house with from us.

BUY YOUR CLIPPER PLOW CASTINGS FROM US—WE ARE THE AGENTS.

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3—16—93—tf

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Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used **Ayer's Hair Vigor**, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"

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At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every Man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. If convenient enclose ten cents to pay postage alone. Address the publishers,

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4—6—93

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5—4—93 5t

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Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

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Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad
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Fayetteville, N. C.

TELEGRAPHING A DIAGRAM.

How a Chart Showing the Plays of a Football Game is Sent by Wire.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The principle of transmitting outline pictures by telegraph has been ingeniously applied to the illustration of football matches in newspaper reports. An enterprising New York paper supplemented the report of a football game by charts on which the course of the ball was shown at certain points of the contest by an apparent tangle of lines. The method of telegraphing these charts is quite simple and perfectly accurate. The original chart is made by a reporter, who stands on the field of action. He has in front of him a sheet of paper divided into very small squares, and from the centre of the sheet he starts his pencil in directions corresponding with the flight of the ball.

Every change of direction in the course of the ball, either through the air or when it is carried by hand, is minutely recorded by the lines on the original chart, and in order to show when it was kicked and when it was carried broken and solid lines are used. After the game is finished the story told by the chart is prepared for the telegraph wires. At the end of each and every vertical and horizontal line on the chart is an English word of three letters, and if any word is taken on each of the two sides and the two corresponding lines are followed to their junction the two words selected will represent the point where the two lines meet and no other.

In this way all the points on the chart representing the change of direction in the ball's course can be translated into a code and in this form is telegraphed to its destination. At the office of the newspaper receiving the message is a sheet of crosslined paper exactly similar to that used by the reporter on the field. The first two words of the telegram are taken, and the junction of the lines represented by them is found and marked with the point of a pencil. The next two words are similarly followed out and the junction point of their lines marked.

These two pencil marks are then joined by a straight line, which shows the direction of the ball from the starting point to the first deflecting point. The whole dispatch is translated in this way, and the result is an exact reproduction of the original chart.

General Grant's Quick Perception.

T. R. Davis in Cosmopolitan

One afternoon during the siege of Vicksburg General Grant came sauntering on foot toward the naval battery on Logan's front.

The place was known as the "shell basket," from the number of 10-inch mortar shells dropped into the earth, which exploded and raised clouds of dust that obscured everything in the vicinity for some moments.

In this instance a few of us had watched the flight of a shell, but the general saw the bomb only the moment before it struck, and the windage threw him to the ground. He was unhurt, and conscious that time was precious before the explosion he had rolled himself sufficiently away to escape the shock, but not the earthy shower—from the dust of which he presently emerged, intently considering an unlit cigar.

"Logan," he said cheerily to that general, who in the full bloom of a clean white shirt hastened to him, "how can you keep so clean in such a dusty place?"

This escape was followed by another a few afternoons later, when a shell landed by the front pole of the awning before Logan's tent, and eight generals, Grant among them, rolled hastily out of the shelter to meet uninjured when the dust cleared away from the recent place of confergence.

The Name of God in Forty-five Languages.

St. Louis Republic.

English, God; German, Got or Gott; Gothic, Guth; Assyreian, Ilu; Aramaic, Ela'h; Hebrew, Elor Elohim; Greek, Dei; Latin, Deus; French, Dieu; Spanish, Diou; Catalan, Deu; Portuguese, Deos; Italian, Iddio; Piedmontese, Iddiou; Roman, Dumnden; Welsh, Dury, Gælic, Dia; Irish, Ozsi; Manx (Isle of man), Jee; Breton, Doue; Duteh, God; Danish and Swedish, Gud; Icelandic, Guo; Surinam, Gado; Creolese of West Indies, Godt; Albanian (Gheg), Perendia; Albanian (Tosk), Heptvis; Basque, Seme; Slavonic, Erz; Bohemian, Bun; Bulgarian, Eotz; Upper Wendish, Boh; Lower Wendish, Bohg; Slovenian, Bog; Servian, Lory; Croatian, Bogu; Finnish, Jumala; Laplander, Jubmel; Turkish, Allha; Syriac, Eloah; Maltese, Alla; Persian, Goda; Japanese, Kami; Chinese of Ningpo, Jingming; Eskimos, Gudib.

The Kinetograph.

"It is to the eye what the phonograph is to the ear, a mechanical retina, which stores away a living picture, to be reproduced in all its actions, every movement faithfully shown at any time and in any place. With the kinetograph it is possible to show in Chicago Chauncey Depew delivering a speech aboard the flagship Chicago in New York harbor. Not a photograph of arrested action, but the living man, his every gesture, the play of expression of his face, and the movements of his lips. It will transmit and reproduce motion of any kind for any distance.

Of Course It's a Woman.

"The hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world."

The mother, sitting beside and rocking the cradle, often singing her sad lullaby, may be thus shaping, as it were, the destinies of nations. But if diseases, consequent on motherhood, have borne her down, and sapped her life, how mournful will be her song. To cheer the mother, brighten her life, and brighten her song, Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, has, after long experience, compounded a remedy which he has called his "Favorite Prescription," because ladies preferred it to all others. He *guarantees* it to cure nervousness, neuralgic pains, bearing-down pains, irregularities, weakness, or prolapsus, headache, backache, or any of the ailments of the female organs. What he asks is, that the ladies shall give it a fair trial, and satisfaction is assured. Money refunded, if it doesn't give satisfaction.

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

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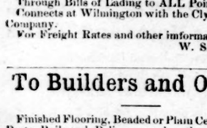

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Gentlemen's own material cut or made up in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

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4—6—93 tf

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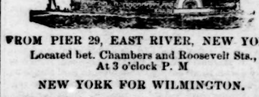

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CROATAN.....Saturday, May 6

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, April 29
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WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect March 19th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:40 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:15 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	*No. 16, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday
Leave Greensboro,	9:20 a. m
Leave Stokesdale,	10:35 a. m
Arrive Madison,	11:25 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke. and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED April 18th, 1893.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 47. Daily.	No. 41. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 43. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 30	5 08	6 15	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 33	6 01	7 23	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....
			P. M.	
Lv Rocky Mount	1 33	6 01	7 23	.....
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 38	7 58	2 35
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	8 34	.....	5 15
Arrive Florence	10 25	10 40	.....	8 30

	No. 47 Daily.			
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 48	7 58	.....
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	7 35	8 43	.....
Leave Magnolia.	4 30	8 42	9 55	.....
Ar. Wilmington.	6 00	10 15	11 35	.....
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED April 18th, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 20		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	9 34		9 50
Leave Selma...	.....	.....		11 49
Arrive Wilson..	.....	11 30		12 50

	No. 48 Daily.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	7 45	4 00	
Leave Magnolia	11 10	9 16	5 37	
Leave Goldsboro	12 25	10 17	6 50	
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	11 00	7 42	

	No. 14 Daily.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 30	7 48	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	8 30	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	.....	.....	
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	8 30	
Arrive Weldon...	3 05	1 00	9 40	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:48 P M. Greenville 6:28 P M., Kinston 7:30 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:00 P. M., arrives Washington 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:40 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:50 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:00 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:35 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 8:00 A M; arrive Latta 7:15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:30 A M and 3:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion,
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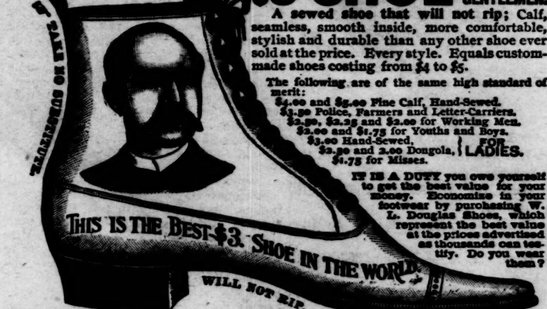

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